

□ 33 □ □□□□□□□□□

1 □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□ $f(4+x) = f(4-x)$ □ $f(0) = 0$ □□□ $x \in (0, 4]$ □□ $f(x) = \frac{\ln(2x)}{x}$ □□□ x □□□□ $f'(x) + af(x) > 0$

□ $[-200, 200]$ □□□□□ 300 □□□□□□□□ a □□□□□

□□□□□□ □□□ $f(x)$ □□ $f(x)$ □□ $f(4+x) = f(4-x)$ □

∴ $f(x+4) = f(4-x) = f(x-4)$ □

∴ $f(x)$ □□□□ 8□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□ $x=4$ □□□

□□ $[-200, 200]$ □□□ 50 □□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

∴ □□ x □□□□ $f'(x) + af(x) > 0$ □ $(0, 4]$ □□ 3 □□□□□

□ $x \in (0, 4]$ □□ $f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{x^2}$ □

∴ $f(x)$ □ $(0, \frac{e}{2})$ □□□□□□□□ $(\frac{e}{2}, 4)$ □□□□□□□

□ $f_{\square 1 \square} = \ln 2$ □ $f_{\square 2 \square} > f_{\square 3 \square} > f_{\square 4 \square} = \frac{\ln 8}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \ln 2 > 0$ □

□ □ $x = k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □

∴ □ $a \leq 0$ □□ $f'(x) + af(x) > 0$ □ $(0, 4]$ □□ 4 □□□□□□□□□□□□

∴ $a < 0$ □

□ $f'(x) + af(x) > 0$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □ $f(x) > -a$ □

□□ $f(x) < 0$ □ $(0, 4]$ □□□□□□□

□□ $f(x) > -a$ □ $(0, 4]$ □□ 3 □□□□□□□□ 1□2□3□

∴ $-a \leq f_{\square 4 \square} = \frac{3}{4} \ln 2$ □ $-a < f_{\square 3 \square} = \frac{\ln 6}{3}$ □ $-a < f_{\square 1 \square} = \ln 2$ □

$$\therefore -\frac{\ln 6}{3} < a, -\frac{3}{4}\ln 2$$

$$D$$

$$2 \text{ } x \text{ } \frac{1}{2}x^2 - mx - \ln x - m < 0 \text{ } (a, b) \text{ } a > 0 \text{ } (a, b) \text{ } m$$

$$\text{ } x \text{ } \frac{1}{2}x^2 - mx - \ln x - m < 0 \text{ } m > \frac{x^2 - 2\ln x}{2(x+1)}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2\ln x}{2(x+1)} = f(x) \text{ } x > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x^2 - 2x - 2 + 2x\ln x}{2x(x+1)^2}$$

$$u(x) = x^2 + 2x^2 - 2x - 2 + 2x\ln x \text{ } u(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 2\ln x \text{ } (0, +\infty)$$

$$x_0 \in (0, 1) \text{ } u(x_0) = 3x_0^2 + 4x_0 + 2\ln x_0 = 0 \text{ } 2\ln x_0 = -3x_0^2 - 4x_0$$

$$u(x_0) = x_0^2 + 2x_0^2 - 2x_0 - 2 + 2x_0\ln x_0 = x_0^2 + 2x_0^2 - 2x_0 - 2 + x_0(-3x_0^2 - 4x_0) = -2x_0^2 - 2x_0 - 2 = -2(x_0 + 1)(x_0 + 1) < 0$$

$$u_1 = -1 < 0 \text{ } u_2 = 10 + 4\ln 2 > 0$$

$$x_1 \in (1, 2) \text{ } u(x_1) = 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ } (0, x_1) \text{ } (x_1, +\infty)$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ } f_2 = \frac{2 - \ln 2}{3}$$

$$\text{ } x \text{ } \frac{1}{2}x^2 - mx - \ln x - m < 0 \text{ } (a, b) \text{ } a > 0$$

$$(a, b)$$

$$\therefore m \text{ } \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2 - \ln 2}{3}\right]$$

$$\text{ } \frac{1}{2}x^2 - mx - m < \ln x \text{ } g(x) = \ln x \text{ } g(x) \text{ } (1, 0) \text{ } (a, b) \text{ } 1$$

$$1 < b < 2 \text{ } 0 < a < 1 \text{ } m$$

$$\square\square\square C\square$$

$$3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(4+x) = f(4-x) \lim_{x \in (0,4]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x)}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f'(x) + af(x) > 0 \quad [-200]$$

$^{200}] \square\square\square\square 300 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square$

□□□□□ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $\therefore f(-x) = f(x)$ □

$$\square \quad f(4+x) = f(4-x) \quad \square \therefore f(8+x) = f(4-(4+x)) = f(-x) = f(x) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square\square\square\square T=8\square$$

$$x \in (0, 4] \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln(2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{e}{2} & f(x) > 0 \\ \frac{e}{2} < x < 4 & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} (0, \frac{e}{2}) \\ (\frac{e}{2}, 4] \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 = \ln 2 > 0 \quad f_4 = \frac{\ln 2}{4} = \frac{3 \ln 2}{4} > 0 \quad f(x) \approx 8$$

$$\therefore \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } f(x) > 0$$

$$f^2(x) + af(x) > 0 \quad [-200, 200] \quad 300$$

$\therefore f^2(x) + af(x) > 0 \quad (0, 4]$ □ □ 3 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □

$$f(x) + a > 0 \quad (0, 4] \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square 2 \square 3 \square$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f(3)+a>0 \\ f(4)+a, 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\ln 6}{3}+a>0 \\ \frac{3\ln 2}{4}+a, 0 \end{cases} \quad -\frac{\ln 6}{3}<a, -\frac{3\ln 2}{4}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\ln 6}{3} - \frac{3\ln 2}{4}\right)$$

4. $f(x) = e^x - a(x > 0)$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$ e

1 $f(x)$

2 a $f(x) = e^x - ax \ln x$ $x > 0$ a

1 $f(x) = e^x - ax \ln x$ $x > 0$

① $a, 1$ $f(x) > 0$ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$

② $a > 1$ $f(x) = 0$ $x = \ln a$

$0 < x < \ln a$ $f(x) < 0$ $f(x)$ $x > \ln a$ $f(x) > 0$ $f(x)$

$a, 1$ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$

$a > 1$ $f(x)$ $(0, \ln a)$ $(\ln a, +\infty)$

2 $f(x) = e^x - ax \ln x$ $(0, +\infty)$ $\frac{e^x}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} \ln x$ $(0, +\infty)$

$h(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} \ln x$ $x > 0$

$h(x) = \frac{(x-2)e^x}{x^2} + \frac{a}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x-2)e^x - (x-a)x}{x^2}$

① $a = 2$ $h(x) = \frac{(x-2)(e^x - x)}{x^2}$

$e^x > x$ $h(x)$ $(0, 2)$ $(2, +\infty)$

$h(x)_{\min} = h(2) = \frac{e^2}{4} - \ln 2 - 1 > 0$

$\therefore a = 2$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 2 \quad 2 < x < a \quad h(x) \quad$$

$$2 < x < a \quad \therefore x - 2 > 0 \quad x - a < 0$$

$$e^x > x \quad \therefore (x - 2)e^x > (x - a)x \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore a > 2 \quad h(x) \quad (2, a) \quad$$

$$a = 3 \quad h(x) \quad (2, 3) \quad$$

$$2 < e < 3 \quad h(e) = e^{e^2} - \frac{3}{e} - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \dots 0 \quad$$

$$a \quad 2$$

$$5 \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x - ax}{x} \quad (x > 0) \quad a \in R \quad e$$

$$1 \quad f(x) \quad a$$

$$2 \quad a \quad f(x) \dots \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \quad x > 0 \quad a$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x - ax}{x} = \frac{e^x}{x} - a \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x > 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = e - a$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad f(1) < 0$$

$$\therefore a \quad (e + \infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - a}{x} \dots \ln x \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{e^x}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} - \ln x \cdot 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x} - \ln x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{(x-2)e^x}{x^2} + \frac{a}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(x-2)e^x - (x-a)x}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a = 2 \quad h(x) = \frac{(x-2)(e^x - x)}{x^2}$$

$$e^x > x \quad h(x) \quad (0, 2) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(2) = \frac{e^2}{4} - \ln 2 - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 2 \quad a > x > 2 \quad h(x)$$

$$a > x > 2 \quad \therefore x-2 > 0 \quad x-a < 0$$

$$e^x > x \quad \therefore (x-2)e^x > (x-a)x \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore a > 2 \quad h(x) \quad (2, a)$$

$$a = 3 \quad h(x) \quad (2, 3)$$

$$2 < e < 3 \quad h(e) = e^{e-2} - \frac{3}{e} - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \cdot 0$$

$$a \quad 2$$

$$6 \text{ 例題 } A = \{x \mid x^2 + 2x - 3 > 0\} \quad B = \{x \mid x^2 - 2ax - 1, 0 < a < 0\}$$

$$1 \text{ 例題 } a = 1 \text{ 時 } A \cap B$$

$$2 \text{ 例題 } A \cap B \text{ の範囲を求めよ } a \text{ の範囲を求めよ}$$

$$3 \text{ 例題 } A = \{x \mid x^2 + 2x - 3 > 0\} = \{x \mid x > 1, x < -3\}$$

$$4 \text{ 例題 } a = 1 \text{ 時 } x^2 - 2x - 1, 0 < a < 0$$

$$5 \text{ 例題 } 1 - \sqrt{2}, x, 1 + \sqrt{2} \text{ 時 } B = [1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}]$$

$$6 \text{ 例題 } \therefore A \cap B = (1, 1 + \sqrt{2}]$$

$$7 \text{ 例題 } y = f(x) = x^2 - 2ax - 1 \text{ 時 } x = a > 0$$

$$8 \text{ 例題 } f(0) = -1 < 0 \text{ 時 } A \cap B \text{ の範囲を求めよ}$$

$$9 \text{ 例題 } \therefore \text{ 範囲を求めよ } 2$$

$$10 \text{ 例題 } f(2) = 0, f(3) > 0 \text{ 時 } \begin{cases} 4 - 4a - 1, 0 \\ 9 - 6a - 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$11 \text{ 例題 } \frac{3}{4} < a < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$12 \text{ 例題 } f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} (x > 0)$$

$$13 \text{ 例題 } f(x) \text{ の範囲を求めよ}$$

$$14 \text{ 例題 } g(x) = f(x) - m \text{ の範囲を求めよ } m \text{ の範囲を求めよ}$$

$$15 \text{ 例題 } f^2(x) - af(x) > 0 \text{ の範囲を求めよ } a \text{ の範囲を求めよ}$$

$$16 \text{ 例題 } 1 \text{ 例題 } f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} (x > 0)$$

$$17 \text{ 例題 } f(x) = \frac{1 - x}{e^x}$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0,1) \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f \quad \square 1 \quad = \frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) - m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} (x > 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad y = m \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x=0 \quad \square \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \square \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square \quad f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < m < \frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f^2(x) - af(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) > a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f \quad \square 1 \quad = \frac{1}{e} \quad \square 0 < 1 < 2 \quad \square$$

$$f \quad \square 2 \quad = \frac{2}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad a \in [\frac{2}{e}, \frac{1}{e}) \quad \square \quad f(x) > a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad a \in [\frac{2}{e}, \frac{1}{e}) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f^2(x) - af(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad [\frac{2}{e}, \frac{1}{e}) \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$8 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \quad f(x) \quad \square [2, a] (a > 2) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \quad x \quad \square \square \square \quad f^2(x) + mf(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \in (0, e) \quad \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$x \in (e, +\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$f(x) \in (0, \vartheta) \quad \forall x \in (a, +\infty)$$

$$2 < a, \quad e^{f(x)} \in [2, a] \quad \forall x \in [2, \infty) \quad f(2) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$a > e \quad f(x) \in [2, e] \quad \forall x \in [e, a]$$

$$f(4) = \frac{\ln 4}{4} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} = f(2)$$

$$4 < a < e \quad f(x) \in [2, \infty) \quad \forall x \in [2, \infty) \quad f(2) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$a > 4 \quad f(x) \in [a, \infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, \infty) \quad f(a) = \frac{\ln a}{a}$$

$$2 < a < 4 \quad f(x) \in [2, \infty) \quad \forall x \in [2, \infty) \quad f(2) = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$a > 4 \quad f(x) \in [a, \infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, \infty) \quad f(a) = \frac{\ln a}{a}$$

$$2 \leq x \leq e \quad f^2(x) + mf(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [f(x), f(x) + m]$$

$$m < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (-m, 0)$$

$$f(x) \in (0, \vartheta) \quad \forall x \in (a, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \in [e, \infty) \quad f(e) = \frac{1}{e} \quad \forall x > 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} > 0$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, 1)$$

$$x \in X \quad f^2(x) + mf(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in X$$

$$f(x) > -m \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(5) - m < f(2) = f(4) < f(3)$$

$$2 \leq 3 \leq 4$$

$$\frac{\ln 5}{5} - m < \frac{\ln 2}{2} \leq \frac{\ln 2}{2} < m - \frac{\ln 5}{5}$$

$$11 \text{ 证明 } f(x) = x-1, g(x) = (ax-1)e^x$$

$$\text{证明 } h(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{e^x} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{证明 } af(x) > g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$\text{证明 } (f)h(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{e^x} = x - \frac{x-1}{e^x}, h(x) = \frac{e^x + x - 2}{e^x}$$

$$u(x) = e^x + x - 2, R$$

$$u(0) = -1, u'(x) = e^x + 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上 } u(x) > 0, h(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, x_0) \text{ 时 } h(x) < 0, \text{ 在 } (x_0, +\infty) \text{ 时 } h(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore x = x_0$$

$$\text{证明 } af(x) > g(x) \text{ 即 } a(x - \frac{f(x)}{e^x}) < 1 \text{ 即 } ah(x) < 1$$

$$\text{① } a, 0 \text{ 证明 } ah(x) < 1$$

$$\therefore h(x) \leq \frac{1}{a} \text{ 在 } Z \text{ 上成立}$$

$$\therefore ah(x) < 1 \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上成立}$$

$$\text{② } 0 < a < 1 \text{ 证明 } h(x) < \frac{1}{a} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上成立}$$

$$\therefore \text{证明 } h(x) < \frac{1}{a} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上成立}$$

$$\text{③ } a > 1 \text{ 证明 } h(x) < \frac{1}{a} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上成立}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \neq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \therefore a f(x) < 1$$

$$\frac{e^x}{2e^x - 1} \quad a < 1$$

$$f(x) = a(x-1) \quad g(x) = e^x(2x-1) \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b=2 \quad y = f(x) - g(x) \quad a$$

$$b=a \quad f(x) > g(x) \quad a$$

$$b=2 \quad g(x) = e^x(2x-1)$$

$$y = f(x) - g(x) \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad a = \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1} \quad (x \neq 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1} \quad (x \neq 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x(2x-3)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f(x) \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, \frac{3}{2}) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{x=0} = f(0) = 1 \quad f(x)_{x=\frac{3}{2}} = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 4e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y = f(x) - g(x)$$

$$a \in (0, 1) \cup (4e^{\frac{3}{2}}, +\infty)$$

$$(0, 1) \quad g(x) \quad 1 \quad 4e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad f(x) \quad g(x)$$

$$b=a \quad f(x) > g(x) \quad a(x - \frac{x-1}{e^x}) < 1$$

$$H(x) = x - \frac{x-1}{e^x} \quad H(x) = \frac{e^x + x - 2}{e^x}$$

$$\omega(x) = e^x + x - 2 \quad \omega'(x) = e^x + 1 > 0 \quad \omega(x) \in R_{[0,+\infty)}$$

$$\omega(0) = -1 < 0 \quad \omega(1) = e - 1 > 0 \quad \omega(x) \in R_{(0,1)} \quad x_0(0,1)$$

$$H(x) \in (-\infty, x_0) \cup (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore H(x)_{min} = H(x_0) = \frac{x_0[e^{x_0} - x_0 + 1]}{e^{x_0}}$$

$$e^x > x + 1 \quad H(x_0) = \frac{x_0[e^{x_0} - x_0 + 1]}{e^{x_0}} > \frac{x_0^2 + 1}{e^{x_0}} > 0$$

$$x, 0 \leq H(x) \leq H(0) = 1 > 0 \quad x, 1 \leq H(x) \leq h(1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a, 0 \leq aH(x), 0 < 1 \leq aH(x) < 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a, 1 \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq H(x) \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$x \in Z \quad H(x) \leq \min\{H(0), h(1)\} = 1 \leq \frac{1}{a} \quad H(x) < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad \frac{1}{a} > 1 \quad H(0) = h(1) = 1 < \frac{1}{a} \quad 0 \leq 1 \leq H(x) < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$H(x) < \frac{1}{a} \leq h(1) \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq h(2) \leq \frac{1}{a} \leq a \leq \frac{e^2}{2e^2 - 1}$$

$$a \in [\frac{e^2}{2e^2 - 1}, 1)$$

$$13 \quad f(x) = nx^2 \quad A(2,2)$$

$$1 \leq 2 \ln f \leq 3 \ln f \leq 2$$

$$\text{2} \text{ } R \text{ } g(x) \text{ } g(-x) = g(x) \text{ } g(4+x) = g(4-x) \text{ } x \in [0, 4] \text{ } g(x) = \begin{cases} 1-f(x), & x \in [0, 1) \\ \frac{\ln x}{x}, & x \in [1, 4] \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x)+ng(x)>0 \text{ } [-200, 200] \text{ } 151 \text{ } n$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } m=1 \text{ } f(x)=x^e \text{ } A(2,2)$$

$$2^a=2 \text{ } a=1 \text{ } f(x)=x$$

$$2\ln f_3=2\ln 3=\ln 9 \text{ } 3\ln f_2=3\ln 2=\ln 8<\ln 9 \text{ } 2\ln f_3>3\ln f_2$$

$$2 \text{ } g(x) \text{ } g(-x) = g(x) \text{ } g(x) \text{ } g(4+x) = g(4-x) \text{ } x=4$$

$$g(x)=g(8-x) \text{ } g(x)=g(-x) \text{ } g(8-x)=g(-x) \text{ } g(8+x)=g(x) \text{ } T=8$$

$$g(x)=\begin{cases} 1-x, & x\in[0,1) \\ \frac{\ln x}{x}, & x\in[1,4] \end{cases}$$

$$y=\frac{\ln x}{x} \text{ } y=\frac{\ln x}{x} \text{ } (0,\theta) \text{ } (e,+\infty) \text{ } \frac{1}{e}$$

$$g'(x)+ng(x)>0 \text{ } g(x)(g(x)+n)>0$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x)>0 \\ g(x)>-n \end{cases} \begin{cases} g(x)<0 \\ g(x)<-n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x)>0 \\ g(x)>-n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{1} \text{ } n<0 \text{ } -n>0 \text{ } g(x)>-n \text{ } g(x)>-n \text{ } [-200, 200] \text{ } 151$$

$$(0, 200] \text{ } \frac{151-1}{2}=75 \text{ } (0, 8] \text{ } 3$$

$$y=-n \text{ } (0, 8] \text{ } g(x) \text{ } -n\cdot\frac{\ln 2}{2} \text{ } -n<\frac{\ln 3}{3} \text{ } g(x)>-n \text{ } (0, 8] \text{ } x=3 \text{ } x=5$$

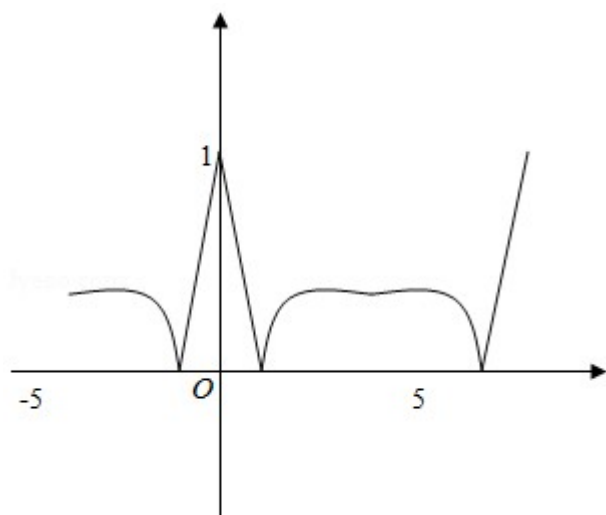
$$x=8 \text{ } \frac{\ln 2}{2}=\frac{\ln 4}{4}<\frac{\ln 3}{3}$$

$$\frac{h2}{2} - n < \frac{h3}{3} - \frac{h3}{3} < n, - \frac{h2}{2} \quad n < 0$$

② $n.0$ $g(x) > 0$ $[-200, 200]$ **151** $(0, 8]$ $g(x) > 0$

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$$n - \frac{h3}{3} < n, - \frac{h2}{2}$$



14 $f(x) = e^x(2x-1) - ax + a (a \in \mathbb{R})$ \in

1 $a=1$

① $f(x)$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

② $f(x)$

2 x_0 $f(x_0) < 0$ a

1 $a=1$ $f(x) = e^x(2x-1) - x + 1$ $\therefore f(x) = e^x(2x+1) - 1$

① $\therefore f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -1$ $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -2e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore f(x)$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ $y = (-2e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}) - 1(x + \frac{1}{2})$ $y + x + 2e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = 0$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = e^x(2x+1) - 1$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad e^x > 1 \quad 2x+1 > 1 \quad \therefore f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad 0 < e^x < 1 \quad 2x+1 < 1 \quad \therefore f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 0) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) < 0 \quad e^x(2x-1) < a(x-1)$$

$$x=1 \quad x > 1 \quad a > \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1} \quad x < 1 \quad a < \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x(2x-1)}{x-1} \quad g'(x) = \frac{e^x(2x^2-3x)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{e^x x(2x-3)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 0) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } (1, \frac{3}{2}) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore x > 1 \quad a > g(\frac{3}{2}) = 4e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad x < 1 \quad a < g(0) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} a < 1 \quad x_0 \in (-\infty, 1) \quad f(x_0) < 0 \quad g(x_0) < a \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 0) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上单调递减, } g(0) = 1 > a$$

$$\therefore g(-1) < a < \frac{3}{2e} \quad \therefore \frac{3}{2e} < a < 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} a > 4e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad x_0 \in (1, +\infty) \quad f(x_0) < 0 \quad g(x_0) < a \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, \frac{3}{2}) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$g(\frac{3}{2}) = 4e^{\frac{3}{2}} < a$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} g(2) < a \\ g(3) < a \end{cases} \quad 3e^2 < a, \quad \frac{5e^3}{2}$$

$$a \text{ 的取值范围是 } [\frac{3}{2e}, 1) \cup (3e^2, \frac{5e^3}{2}]$$

$$15 \quad f(x) = (x-1)e^x - \frac{a}{2}x^2 \quad a \in R$$

$$\boxed{x < 0} \implies \boxed{h(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{x > 0} \implies \boxed{h(x) > 0}$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{min} = 0 \implies \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \implies e^x \geq x + 1$$

$$\implies x \cdot 0 \implies x e^x \geq x^2 + x \implies x e^x - 3x + 1 \geq x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{x < 0} \implies \boxed{e^x < 1} \implies x e^x - 3x + 1 = x \left(e^x - 3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) > 0 \implies x e^x - 3x + 1 > 0$$

$$\implies a \geq 3$$

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